



CITY OF ATLANTA

KASIM REED
MAYOR

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December 9, 2016

Ms. Barbara Alfano
Region 4 Brownfields Coordinator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta GA 30303-8960

Dear Ms. Alfano:

On behalf of the citizens of the City of Atlanta, I have the privilege of submitting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Fiscal Year 2017 Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant application for brownfields with both hazardous substances and petroleum contamination (\$200,000 for Hazardous Substances and \$100,000 for Petroleum). The City of Atlanta will act as the primary entity responsible for implementing the grant. The grant will support the efforts of the City in assessing parcels with the potential presence of hazardous substances and petroleum in target at-risk communities.

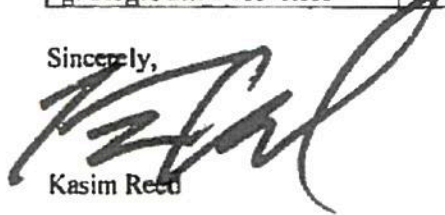
The target communities to be served by this grant are located along the Northwest-Southeast Atlanta Transect, including Groundwork Atlanta, the Proctor Creek Watershed, the Atlanta Area Wide and the Memorial Drive/DeKalb Avenue rail corridor. The Target Communities are struggling with a high unemployment, lack of private investment, limited retail and service options, high vacancy rates, and concentration of boarded-up abandoned structures with code violations. The Target Communities that stand to benefit from these funds include some of our most economically and environmentally distressed neighborhoods. With a rate of poverty well above that of the country and median incomes much lower than the nation's, these communities disproportionately suffer from the impacts long-term industrial decline, disinvestment and the consequent environmental impacts of brownfields. While Atlanta is prospering in many areas, those resources cannot possibly counter balance the existing need in these communities, which is why the EPA Brownfields Assessment funds are critical.

The following proposal includes our narrative and each of the required attachments. Additionally, please find the Regional Priorities Form and Other Factor Checklist that identifies our proposal's acknowledgment of mitigating factors supporting our request.

The City of Atlanta appreciates the opportunity to apply and hopes that the EPA will join with it in partnership to support environmental justice efforts and the restoration of economic vitality in its communities through an award. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact my office or the Project Director at the contact information provided below.

Required Information	
a. Applicant Identification	City of Atlanta, 55 Trinity Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30303
b. Funding Request: \$300,000	i. Grant Type – Assessment ii. Assessment Grant Type- Community-Wide Assessment iii. Federal Funds Requested - \$300,000 iv. Contamination: \$200,000 Hazardous substances and \$100,000 Petroleum
c. Location:	City of Atlanta
d. Property Information:	Not Applicable – Community Wide
e. Contacts:	i. Project Director: Jessica Lavandier Assistant Director, Office of Zoning and Development Department of Planning and Community Development City of Atlanta 55 Trinity Avenue SW, Suite 3350 Atlanta, GA 30303-00331 Phone: 404-865-8522 jlavandier@atlantaga.gov
	ii. Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official: <u>Mayor Kasim Reed</u> 55 Trinity Avenue, Suite 2500 Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Phone: 404-330-6100 mkreed@AtlantaGa.Gov
f. Population	ii. 463,878 US Census 2015 Population Estimate iii. The City of Atlanta has experienced persistent poverty over the past 30+ years. The poverty rate was in 1990- 27.3%, in 2000 – 24.4%, in 2010- 22.6% and in 2014- 25.2%
g. Regional Priorities	See attached checklist

Sincerely,



Kasim Reed



CITY OF ATLANTA - BROWNFIELD ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE PROPOSAL

1. COMMUNITY NEED

a. Target Area and Brownfields

i. Community and Target Area Descriptions:

Founded in 1836 at the junction of three rail lines in the Georgia piedmont, Atlanta became known for its central role in transportation. Sawmills, textile mills, brickyards, foundries, machine shops and manufacturing facilities sprang along the rail lines fueling growth of the Target Areas and the entire City. Mills and factories were built along the rail lines, and mill villages were built adjacent to these sites. Workers of the day were living amid pollution, and today's residents are living amid debris. After the destruction of the rail network during the Civil War, rail lines were reestablished and extended further. The cornerstones of the economy through World War II were auto plants and manufacturers of agricultural, textile implements and communications equipment. Starting in the 1950s, the construction of the interstate system and the use of trucks for freight transport negated the need for industry to be located solely along rail lines. Industrial buildings became outdated as a result of changes in manufacturing processes. Companies abandoned buildings and jobs left. In once stable areas, the decline and disinvestment continued through the 1970s to 1990s. Shuttered businesses and decaying industrial buildings affected adjacent neighborhoods. Without livable wages provided by blue collar jobs, the social and economic fabric that sustained families and neighborhoods frayed. Families were left without incomes; homes soon fell into disrepair; stores and neighborhood services closed. Starting in the 1960s, many neighborhoods became predominantly African American. The decline of commercial revenues resulted in decreased maintenance, value, security and occupancy of business properties, which led to the loss of commercial and property tax revenues. Today, the City of Atlanta is the economic engine of the region due to its transportation infrastructure centered on the world's busiest airport, three interstates and two main line rail lines and multi-modal yards linked to the Port of Savannah. Despite opportunities elsewhere in Atlanta, these Target Areas suffer disproportionately from challenges related to brownfields: economic disinvestment, unemployment, poverty and blight.

With this grant, the City of Atlanta will focus on historic industrial corridors identified through multiple planning initiatives, preliminary Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and ongoing work with local agencies and residents. The four Target Areas are Groundwork Atlanta, Atlanta Area-Wide Plan area, Proctor Creek and Memorial Drive/DeKalb Avenue rail corridor - all on the extensive rail system that built Atlanta. Groundwork Atlanta covers NPUs C&G. A plan developed in partnership with Groundwork USA, EPA and the National Parks Service has a vision for a more sustainable, equitable Northwest Atlanta. Proximity to the largest railroad hub in the SE US and the Chattahoochee River led to major industrial uses in this area, many of which are now brownfields. The Atlanta Area-Wide Plan (AWP) is a former rail-adjacent industrial area in SW Atlanta. The AWP Plan created a planning framework to advance economic development and job creation through the assessment, cleanup, and reuse of brownfields. Preliminary ESAs were completed for 14 catalyst sites. The Proctor Creek watershed in NW Atlanta is plagued with environmental and health issues such as illegal tire dumping, brownfields, impaired water quality, blighted sites, combined sewer/sanitary sewer overflows and pervasive flooding. Atlanta's Westside Promise Zone, designated in 2016 due to declining population, blight, poverty, unemployment, crime, distressed housing stock, limited commercial use, and lack of access to food and services, is in this area. The Memorial Drive and DeKalb Ave rail corridor parallels an active freight line with multiple active and abandoned industrial uses. It has been a priority economic development corridor for over 10 years.



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ii. Demographic Information and Indicators of Need: The concentration of brownfields in proximity to sensitive populations, particularly low-income and minorities, coupled with resident and stakeholder input, building on past efforts and achievable and sustainable redevelopment plans cemented the selection of these Target Areas as the focus of this assessment grant. The Target Areas have much higher unemployment, vacancy and poverty rates and lower household incomes than the City of Atlanta, the state of Georgia and the US. Population in many of these tracts has been declining, but sensitive populations, such as children, elderly, and female-headed households have limited ability to move and are exposed to the adverse effects of brownfields.

	Groundwork Atlanta	Atlanta Area-Wide Plan	Proctor Creek	Memorial Dr /DeKalb Ave	Atlanta	Georgia	US
Population	23,326	29,863	43,390	11,383	440,641	9,907,756	314,107,084
Unemployment	11.50%	22.20%	23.25%	9.29%	12.90%	10.80%	9.20%
Poverty Rate	28.35%	39.90%	41.37%	22.24%	25.20%	18.50%	15.60%
%Minority	62.00%	93.75%	90.76%	46.68%	63.59%	45.01%	37.23%
MHH Income	\$49,041	\$23,850	\$26,594	\$17,906	\$46,439	\$49,342	\$53,482
Vacancy rate	18.67%	27.03%	36.66%	13.46%	19.87%	13.95%	12.45%
% Children	20.74%	22.03%	17.51%	15.53%	18.80%	25.20%	23.50%
% Elderly	9.09%	11.23%	11.20%	6.45%	10.10%	11.50%	13.70%
% Fem 15-49	31.81%	24.92%	29.53%	31.92%	28.40%	24.71%	30.38%

Source: Source: American Community Survey 2014 5 year estimates

iii. Brownfields and Their Impacts: Multiple brownfields were identified the Brownfield Stakeholder Advisory Committee (BSAC), impacted communities, community plans and preliminary Environmental Assessment conducted in the AWP. The following priority sites were identified based on community priorities, proximity to sensitive populations, the nature and extent of the brownfields, redevelopment potential and the real negative environmental impacts associated with the brownfields. Residents near these sites are concerned over the health and welfare effects of living next to contaminated and abandoned sites.

Groundwork Atlanta: The Chattahoochee Brick property, a 75-acre site, 55 of which are in the flood plain, adjoins the Chattahoochee River, the region's main drinking water source, Proctor Creek, a rail line and the Whittier Mill neighborhood. After of 100 years of brick manufacturing, the soil and water may be contaminated by heavy metals such as lead and other constituents. Lead can cause adverse health impacts such as impaired kidney function, high blood pressure, nervous system and neurobehavioral effects, especially among children.

Atlanta Area-Wide Planning Program (AWP): One priority site is a 2-acre site that contains the remains of a former sealants manufacturer contaminated with VOCs and petroleum products from fueling activities. A second site is an 8.52-acre parcel used for battery manufacturing dating to 1948. The preliminary ESA identified both on-site and offsite recognized environmental and lead soil contamination. Residents of homes located adjacent to the south and west of the site are concerned about contamination, impact on their property and negative effects of living next to a vacant building. See above for adverse health impacts from lead.

Proctor Creek: Priority sites are in the Promise Zone and include a dilapidated former gas station adjacent to homes; a 1.4-acre site in use as a junk car lot/auto repair facility dating from the 1940s and across the street from single family homes; and a 1.3-acre abandoned chemical manufacturing facility with numerous elevated storage tanks.



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Memorial Drive and DeKalb Ave Rail Corridor: Priority sites are two boarded up gas stations on Memorial Drive and the 26-acre Pratt-Pullman yard. The Pullman site, in operation from 1904 to 1970s, was a repair and maintenance facility to manufacture locomotives, train parts and cars. Petroleum, oil, and cleaning solvent, which can affect the central nervous system, may have contaminated the soil. Vacant since the 1990s, redevelopment of this site has been a priority for the Kirkwood neighborhood. Toomer Elementary School borders the south property line.

b. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Impacts

Welfare Impacts: The Target Areas have multiple challenges, such as crime, food insecurity, and poverty, which impair the well-being and prosperity of the people that live and work there. The *2016 Distressed Communities Index: An Analysis of Community Well-Being across the US*¹ scores Atlanta as the 2nd most unequal of the 100 largest US cities with an Inequality Score of 23.3, a Distress Score of 62.3, and 39.9% of the City's population living in distressed zip codes. AWP and Proctor Creek have Distress Scores in the 90-100 range indicating very high economic distress. Groundwork scored 69.9 and Memorial Drive 46.2. The Atlanta Regional Commission developed an Equitable Target Area (ETA) Index to identify environmental justice communities within the 18-county area. Minority and poverty status percentage ranges by census tract are indicated by three categories medium, high and very high. The Target Areas align closely with the ETAs, with the AWP, Proctor Creek and part of Groundwork having large overlap with very high ETAs. The Memorial Drive Corridor contains medium and high ETA tracts². Residents in the Target Areas have difficulty accessing basic daily needs, particularly grocery stores. Census tracts in Proctor Creek, Groundwork and Memorial Drive were identified by the USDA as having low income and low access to food.³ According to Atlanta Police, crime rates in all four Target Areas were above the City-wide rate of 3,286 per 100,000 for 2015, and in the AWP and Proctor Creek Target Area, violent crime was well above the City average. The amount of blighted and abandoned properties, plus crime and insecurity in the area, has contributed to disinvestment and movement out of the area. The Pullman Rail Yard is contiguous with Toomer Elementary School and its playground where pre-k- 5th grade children run, play and walk. At Toomer Elementary, 73% of children receive free or reduced lunch (an indicator of poverty). The deteriorated, open and vacant Pullman site creates potential for drug and gang activity and increased crime. Police have increased patrols around the site to deter trespassing and vandalism.

ii. Cumulative Environmental Issues: The Target Areas have the highest concentration of active and abandoned industrial uses in the City of Atlanta. Numerous environmental issues have been identified in several studies. *The Patterns of Pollution - A Report on Demographics and Pollution in Metro Atlanta*, conducted by Green Law in 2012, analyzed eight types of air, water, and land pollution points in metro Atlanta and mapped sites of concern: permitted air pollution facilities, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted facilities, Hazardous Site Inventory (HSI), Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites, Resource

¹ . The Economic Innovation Group's *2016 Distressed Communities Index: An Analysis of Community Well-Being Across the US*¹ uses data from the American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates, the U.S. Census Bureau's County and Zip Code Business Patterns programs to determine Distress Scores, calculated based on 7 equally weighted variables (no high school degree, housing vacancy rate, not in work, poverty rate, ratio of a geography's median income to its state's median income, % change in the number of jobs from 2010 to 2013, % change in the number of business establishments from 2010 to 2013).

² <http://documents.atlantaregional.com/The-Atlanta-Region-s-Plan/rtp/eta.pdf>

³ <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas>



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Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste storage sites, Active solid waste landfills and Permit violations and enforcement actions taken by EPA or the GA Environmental Protection Division (EPD) for the violation of environmental laws.⁴ A concentration of squares in the top quintile (most polluted) overlaps with the Target Areas. The Target Areas, which represent less than 0.1% of the land area, contain 20% of the environmental justice hot spots (10 hot spots out of 52) in the 14-county area. Grove Park, in the Proctor Creek area, ranked #4 due to high number (37) of pollution points and demographic characteristics that reveal high minority rates, language isolation and depressed economic conditions. Proctor Creek communities are especially vulnerable to flash flooding due to the large area of impervious surface and are subject to continual sewage spills. From 2008-2012, an average of 26 major spills occurred each year (atlantawatershed.org). Proctor Creek is on the Georgia EPD's 303(d) list for failing to meet State water quality standards.

High traffic volumes reduce air quality in the Target Areas. Engine exhaust leads to high volumes of atmospheric particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) concentration: the annual average concentration for Fulton County is 13.8 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and for DeKalb County the rate is 13.6 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (both counties cover the Target Areas) compared to the US median of 10.7 (cdc.gov). The percentage of the population living near a highway in Fulton is 5.9% compared to 1.5% across the US (cdc.gov). With a large number of rail lines, interstates (I-20, I-75 and/or I-85) and multiple highways running through each of the Target Areas, the % of population and particulate matter are much higher in the Target Areas. With multiple compounding types of pollution, in many areas sensitive populations cannot escape the effects of environmental contamination.

iii. Cumulative Public Health Impacts: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), social determinants of health are the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work and age, and the systems put in place to deal with illness. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities. Two recent studies confirm that the residents in the City of Atlanta with the most public health impacts live in the Target Areas. The CDC led 500 Cities Project—Local Data for Better Health, (<https://www.cdc.gov/500cities/>) provides high quality small area estimates for the population over 18 years of age (this includes women of childbearing age and people over 65) for chronic disease risk factors, health outcomes, and clinical preventive service use for the largest 500 cities in the US. The research for the City of Atlanta shows unhealthy behaviors, poor health outcomes and low rates of preventive services in the Target Areas, particularly compared to rest of the city. Specifically, unhealthy behaviors that plague the Target Areas are: a high percentage of the population has no leisure-time physical activity (25% to 42% of the population), high obesity rates (37 to 58%) and sleeping less than 7 hours (42% to 59%). Examples of poor health outcomes prevalent in the Target Areas include current asthma prevalence among adults (10 to 14% of the population), high blood pressure (38 to 72%), diagnosed diabetes (12 to 23%), and stroke (4 to 8%). Target Areas also have low participation in preventive services such as lack of health insurance aged 18-64 years (25 to 50%), low participation in clinical preventive services (13 to 27%) and visits to dentist (18 to 55%).

⁴ The pollution scores were mapped and divided into equal categories representing 20% segments. The demographic characteristics, specifically sensitive population qualifiers, were also examined. Demographic indicators (minority population, housing – value, occupancy, income/poverty median family income, percent living below poverty line, educational attainment, etc.) were measured within the same grid system described above. Each block was assigned a score ranging from 1 to 5 with 5 representing the most at-risk population. All pollution point values were summed, resulting in a total “pollution score” ranging 0-55. The blocks that ranked in the top quintile for both pollution source and demographic scores were identified as environmental justice hot spots.



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The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) conducted in 2016 by Grady Hospital- a non-profit safety net hospital serving Fulton and DeKalb Counties shows those areas in its service that have a higher level of risk and disease burden and are in greatest need for intervention (<https://gradyhealth.org/static/community-benefit-summary/>). The analysis identifies the Target Areas as having some of the greatest needs. According to the Community Need Index (CNI)⁵, zip codes in the Target Areas have a high score, showing they have a high barrier to health care. Zip codes in Proctor Creek (30314) and in the AWP (30310) scored 5 (5 indicates the highest barrier to accessing healthcare), a zip code in Groundwork (303018) scored 4.8, a zip code in Memorial Drive (30312) is 4.6 and a zip code in Proctor Creek is 4.4. This Assessment also shows that Groundwork and Proctor Creek are in a health professional shortage area and have the highest percentage of asthma discharge by census tract from 2010-2014. An AWP census tract has among the highest percentage of death from heart disease from 2010-2014. Neighborhood Nexus, a regional information system, mapped Georgia Department of Public Health Maternal Data by neighborhoods. Compared to all neighborhoods in the City, women and newborns in the Proctor Creek neighborhoods have low birth weights, high rate of pre-term birth rate and high teen birthrate, all factors that lead to poor outcomes for children. (http://www.neighborhoodnexus.org/project_coa). The children at the local elementary school have low test scores. 70% of third graders scored below grade level for ELA.

Proctor Creek's Boone Blvd Green Street Project Health Impact Assessment (HIA) states that the "neighborhoods have experienced multiple environmental and public health issues, particularly stemming from flooding conditions, such as West Nile Virus, mold, and allergen-induced asthma (from mold and mildew), as well as an overburden of blighted and abandoned properties, ageing infrastructure, illegal dumping, persistent flash flooding, impaired water quality from CSO releases, stormwater, and run-off over contaminated brownfields sites." Without redevelopment that addresses these issues, these areas will continue to languish. The implications of these health studies in the Target Areas, and in particular the sensitive populations living there, are of great concern, which makes this assessment project critical.

b. Financial Need

i. Economic Conditions- Atlanta was hit hard by the Great Recession, particularly industrial sector jobs which are concentrated in the Target Areas. According to the US Census Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), the number of industrial jobs has declined by 33% or almost 30,000 jobs from 2000-2015. Construction fell by 26%, manufacturing by 44%, wholesale by 27% and transportation by 31%. From 2007-2009, the City was forced eliminate 347 vacant positions and laid-off 400+ employees to cover a budget shortfall of \$140M. The resultant losses in property taxes drastically cut the City's revenues. The City is reducing its workforce again, with lay-offs in DPCD in December 2016. While other areas of the US have begun to recover, inner-city Atlanta lags behind. City priorities are public safety and a \$900 million backlog of deferred maintenance of City infrastructure and assets. In the City's budget, 52% is allocated to public safety, compared to 4% for Parks. Revenues from property tax account for 32% of the budget. These limited resources and property tax base on which to draw leave the City unable to address brownfields, beyond the providing the 20% match for the Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund (BRLF). These financial constraints require the City to seek additional support for ESAs in

⁵ The Community Need Index (CNI) ranks each Zip code in the U.S. against all Zip codes on five socioeconomic factors that are barriers to accessing healthcare: income, culture, education, insurance, and housing. Each factor was rated on a scale of 1 to 5.



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the Target Areas. The Target Areas have a weak market so a no-cost ESA can make the difference between investing in a site or not.

ii. Economic Effects of Brownfields: The Target Areas have significant numbers and types of brownfield properties. These properties and the blight created on adjacent properties add to the costs of municipal services including costs to enforce codes, protect residents from hazards, and address crime attracted to these abandoned sites. The cost to provide services is more than the taxes collected in these sites. The private sector has proven hesitant to take on the risks of brownfield redevelopment without adequate incentives. The impediment brownfields present to reinvestment necessitates additional resources. The hardest hit areas of recent and long-term economic downturn coincide with the Atlanta's chronically distressed neighborhoods and those impacted by long-term industrial decline. A 2011-2012 residential conditions survey performed by the City, revealed a band from the northwest to the southeast of high concentrations of vacant and blighted properties, the worst of which were located in the Target Areas, and as the Demographic Table (pg. 2) confirms, poverty, unemployment and vacancy rates in the Target Areas remain double or triple that of the US. The Distressed Communities Index (pg. 4) shows the Target Areas are in economic distress. Residents of Target Areas are disproportionately employed in low and middle wage jobs paying under \$40,000 annually. A section of Proctor Creek targeted for improvements qualified for a HUD Choice grant and Promise Zone designation. This program requires focus on one severely-distressed HUD-Assisted Housing project, which assumes a majority of poverty-level residents, and the area the project is located in must also be distressed. The Groundwork Atlanta Feasibility report notes that there is significant tax delinquency, absentee ownership of tax liens, and lack of code enforcement on abandoned properties and unsecured vacant homes, and associated challenges of vandalism, theft, squatting and illegal dumping due in part to the brownfields. The AWP report found a limited number of businesses and jobs in the area and most were low paying service jobs.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND FEASIBILITY OF SUCCESS

a. Project Description, Timing and Implementation

i. Project Description and Alignment with Revitalization Plans: The goals of the City's Brownfield Program are to improve the quality of life, revitalize neighborhoods and increase the City's tax base by encouraging sustainable redevelopment of brownfield sites; protecting human health and the environment; supporting the retention and attraction of jobs; maximizing the effectiveness of the Brownfield Program through collaborative efforts; and educating and engaging with the community to plan reuse and redevelopment that meets the needs of the Target Areas. With this grant, Atlanta will conduct about 10 Phase I ESA, 4 Phase II ESA, 1 Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), 4 Site-specific QAPPs, and 4 Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs), develop a Community Involvement Plan (CIP). Assessment is necessary to determine the need for cleanup or to remove the stigma associated with these properties in order for potential buyers or developers to feel confident investing in these communities once again. Redevelopment of brownfields is an essential first step in any plan implementation. The brownfield goals and this project directly align with the Target Area plans. Groundwork Atlanta Feasibility Study lays out a framework for improved health; increased access to jobs, job training, fresh food, and prosperity; enhanced access to quality open space; educational opportunities; sustained civic engagement, community pride and stewardship. The plan calls for developing community-based partnerships to promote environmental, economic and social well-being. Redevelopment of the brick site along the Chattahoochee River will provide river access and greenspace. The AWP, funded by EPA in 2011, recommends strategies



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to support the existing and potential commercial, industrial, residential, and greenspace opportunities. The plan's redevelopment strategies address conditions of blight and include prioritized brownfield sites. One of the sites has the potential to provide expansion for an adjacent building materials recycling business. The other site will be redeveloped for business use. The Westside Promise Zone Plan goals are to improve community infrastructure by addressing longstanding issues in the Proctor Creek watershed such as brownfields and to increase economic activity by strengthening commercial corridors, helping to stabilize existing businesses and attracting new ones. The Office of Housing works with numerous partners to implement the Promise Zone and Choice Neighborhoods plans in Proctor Creek. The Westside Future Fund, Invest Atlanta, Promise Zone partners, Park Pride, Proctor Creek Stewardship Council and neighborhood residents identified reuse and redevelopment priorities that include developing new amenities without displacing longtime residents and improving public transportation, walkability, greenspace, public safety, and access to healthy food. The priority properties are targeted for redevelopment with a mix of residential and commercial uses. In 2013, the Urban Waters Federal Partnership designated Proctor Creek as a priority Urban Waters location. The Partnership works to improve coordination and focus among federal agencies on problems in the watershed. Principles to promote clean urban waters, reconnect people to their waterways, use urban water systems to promote economic revitalization and prosperity, encourage community improvements through active partnerships are consistent with the proposed grant work. The Imagine Memorial Plans seeks to redevelop vacant, auto oriented uses with more dense walkable developments. The Kirkwood Neighborhood Policies, part of the Comprehensive Plan, has recommended uses, policies and guidelines for site redevelopment of the Pullman Yard. The site borders a MARTA transit rail and is near a station. The Pullman Preserve plan includes a 5-acre urban farm, neighborhood center, barns and food processing area, a 10-acre woodland, and 4 acre senior village.

Invest Atlanta, the City's Development Authority, is charged with implementing redevelopment plans through the use of 10 Tax Allocation Districts, which overlap all of the Target Areas. The Target Areas are served by existing infrastructure (water, sewer and transportation). Recent infrastructure bonds, approval of Special Purpose Local Option Sales taxes for education, water and sewer infrastructure, surface transportation and transit will ensure investment in the maintenance, replacement and increased services in the Target Areas. These adopted plans and planned infrastructure improvements in the Target Areas are in line with the HUD-DOT-EPA Livability Principles of supporting existing communities, valuing communities and neighborhoods, and providing more transportation choices.

ii. Timing and Implementation The Office of Zoning and Development (OoZD) will work diligently on the successful implementation and management of the Brownfields Assessment Grant over the grant period to insure work plan objectives are met and funds are spent in a timely manner. Upon notification of grant award, the project manager from OoZD will a draft work plan, prepare legislation for City Council to accept the grant (months 1-3). OoZD staff will work with the Dept. of Procurement (DoP) to issue a Request for Proposals to procure an environmental consultant and public engagement sub-consultant in a process that meets federal and city guidelines (months 2-10). Once the consultant team is under contract, the property nomination form, site access agreement and evaluation criteria for brownfield sites will be finalized. The consultants will prepare a Generic QAPP and a CIP (months 10-12). The Public engagement process will start by distributing and presenting information about the assessment program to City Council members, the BSAC, community organizations, Neighborhood



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Planning Units (NPU)⁶, and partner organizations (months 11-15). Site nominations for Phase I ESA will be accepted on a rolling basis and there will be quarterly deadlines for nominations (ongoing). The project manager will work with the consultant and property owners to gain access to sites (month 11 onwards). On selected sites, Phase I ESAs will be completed (ongoing). As needed, site specific QAPPs and Phase II assessments will be completed. OoZD staff will work with recipients of the Phase I and II ESAs to promote the Assessment program to their networks. ABCA and cleanup planning will be done for selected sites (ongoing). ESA work and community involvement activities will continue. Three months prior to the end of the grant period, all ESAs and ABCAs will be completed. Quarterly reports will be completed throughout the grant and property information will be updated on ACRES. A Final Report and financial reconciliation will wrap up the grant within the 3-year period.

(a) Contractor procurement: Atlanta's DoP will be responsible for ensuring the procurement process meets all local, state and federal procurement requirements. Contracts will be fully consistent with new federal procurement requirements, 2 C.F.R. 200 and USEPA's rule at 2 C.F.R. 1500. DoP will issue a RFP to procure Brownfields consulting and environmental engineering services from a vendor capable of and experienced in the tasks outlined in this application. After the selection of a consulting firm, DoP will finalize the contract with them.

(b) Site inventory, identification process, and prioritization and selection process: Potential sites, identified through various plans, the Atlanta BeltLine brownfields inventory, Groundwork Atlanta Feasibility Report, AWP Plan, Proctor Creek studies and in several community-based organization and city planning documents, have been prioritized through activities from the City's 2013 assessment grant, studies and reports as well as input from the BSAC and community members. Nonetheless, nominations will continue to be solicited for additional sites in the Target Areas. To be a candidate for assessment, a nomination form for a property can be submitted by a property owner, prospective purchaser or community member. Nominations forms are available on the City's website www.atlantaga.gov/brownfields. To keep interest on the nomination submittal process, quarterly rolling submittal dates will be promoted. A review committee composed of OoZD, city staff and the consultant team will review and evaluate nominations. Nominations will be prioritized based on the criteria listed on the *Environmental Site Assessment Nomination Evaluation*, which are site access, site meets definition of a Brownfield, whether the site is located in the Target Area, previous use, redevelopment time frame, proposed use, consistency with the Comprehensive Development Plan, reuse of existing buildings, ability to leverage, and promotion of the Brownfields Program. Nominations will be scored from 1 to 100. The score for each nomination will determine if the site is a candidate for ESA according to the following scale: Strong possibility (76-100 points), Possible (50-75 points) and Not a suitable candidate site (0-49 points). The Nomination Evaluation was developed with input from the BSAC.

(c) Obtaining and securing site access: The project manager, consultant team and entity submitting the nomination will work with the property owner to obtain a signed site access agreement. Efforts will include educating property owners on the benefits of "free" assessment work under this Brownfields Program.

b. Task Descriptions and Budget Table

i. Task Descriptions: Assessment – The consultant will conduct ESA activities at selected sites: Ten (10) ASTM-AAI compliant Phase I's @ \$3,500 each for a total of \$35,000; 1 Generic QAPP

⁶ Neighborhoods in the City of Atlanta are grouped into 25 Neighborhood Planning Units. They meet monthly to make recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on zoning, land use, and other planning issues.



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@ \$7,000, four (4) SS-QAPPs @ \$3,500 each for a total of \$14,000; 4 Phase II's @ approximately \$44,000 per site depending on complexity and chemicals of concern for a total of \$176,000. Assessment total (approx.): \$232,000 (@66% hazardous substances/33% petroleum).

Remediation/Reuse Planning – Develop site appropriate remediation and/or reuse plans to reduce risks to health & environment for selected sites. Community vision & goals will be considered in remediation/reuse planning. The number of ABCAs or reuse plans depends on complexity and proposed reuse of each site with \$30,000 earmarked for this project task (@66% hazardous substances/33% petroleum). The total budget for this task will be split between 3 ABCAs for Hazardous Substances sites and 1 ABCA for a Petroleum site for an average cost of \$7,500 each.

Outreach– Develop/maintain strategic partnerships and create a CIP; disseminate information/comments to/from community & stakeholders, meeting with applicants and property owners, host community meetings, hold 2 BSAC meetings a year. \$6,000 in travel funds is budgeted for attendance at national/regional and state brownfields training conferences. The budget includes \$2,000 for supplies and \$15,000 for developing the CIP and hosting community-wide and BSAC meetings, and meetings with applicants, property owners, neighborhood, non-profits and community organizations – \$23,000 (@66% hazardous/33% petroleum).

Programmatic Support – The project manager will direct grant implementation and administration, and the City will secure contractual support to ensure compliance with EPA cooperative agreement terms and conditions. The environmental contractor and the project manager will prepare EPA quarterly reports, MBE/WBE forms, EPA ACRES database and other programmatic support while providing oversight and review of the programmatic grant elements. \$15,000 is budgeted for contractual program support. The City will consider time and efforts of its employees in the project as in-kind leveraged resources with a value of \$50,000.

Budget Table

Hazardous Substances					
Categories	Project Tasks				
	Phase I/II Assessments	Remediation/ Reuse Plan	Outreach	Programmatic Support	Total
Travel	0	0	\$4,000	0	\$4,000
Supplies	0	0	\$1,300	0	\$1,300
Contractual	\$152,700	\$20,000	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$194,700
Total	\$152,700	\$20,000	\$16,300	\$11,000	\$200,000
Petroleum Substances					
Categories	Project Tasks				
	Phase I/II Assessments	Remediation/ Reuse Plan	Outreach	Programmatic Support	Total
Travel	0	0	\$2,000	0	\$2,000
Supplies	0	0	\$700	0	\$700
Contractual	\$79,300	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$97,300
Total	\$79,300	\$10,000	\$6,700	\$4,000	\$100,000
Grand Total	\$232,000	\$30,000	\$23,000	\$15,000	\$300,000

c. Ability to Leverage

The City of Atlanta and its partners lead the Southeastern US in terms of leveraging investments



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in Brownfields. The City of Atlanta's 2009 EPA BRLF allows the City to provide low-interest loans to property owners interested in remediating brownfields. A rail corridor assessed with a 2010 grant was awarded a BRLF loan and leveraged an \$18M TIGER grant for construction of a 2.5-mile trail in the AWP. Atlanta Beltline Inc.'s leveraged dollars from the EPA's loans and grants for environmental testing and clean up, of over \$1,000,000 have helped create over an estimated \$2.0B in economic impact between 2012-2016 and will support at least another \$540M in the Target Areas. State concern over Proctor Creek water quality standards has led to the establishment of federal consent decrees that require the development and implementation of Water Quality Improvement Plans. Efforts are underway to remediate environmental challenges including USEPA funding investigations and planning; Federal Highway Administration funds granted to study the infrastructure and ecological framework of the watershed; and the USACE watershed-wide study of the stormwater and flooding issues. The City intends to leverage these efforts with targeted brownfield cleanup and redevelopment to reduce impervious surfaces, create greenspace and provide greater connectivity of waterways and trails. A portion of the Proctor Creek Watershed is designated as a Choice Neighborhood. In September 2015, HUD awarded the City of Atlanta and its partners a \$30M implementation grant. Invest Atlanta allocated \$15M in Tax Allocation District funds towards plan implementation (see Westside TAD Development Commitment attached). The voter-approved Transportation Special Local Option Sales Tax allocated \$11M for the Proctor Creek greenway.

The City of Atlanta partners with non-profits and city agencies to leverage brownfield funding. Invest Atlanta has tax credits, bonds and low interest loans to encourage redevelopment. TAD funds provide gap financing for private development. The chart shows ongoing and planned leveraged redevelopment efforts within Target Areas. The impact of leveraging dollars for assessment and remediation of commercial sites has the potential to generate a return investment of over \$400-\$500 every \$1 in assessment funds expended. Several programs and projects such as the Atlanta BeltLine continue to contribute to the City's leveraging capacity and spillover effects from redevelopment lead to compounding social, economic and health benefits.

Target Areas 2017	Key Projects or Stimulus Initiatives	Leveraged Capital Investment (Public & Private)	Project Impact Projections
Groundwork	UPS Distribution Center	\$150,000,000	400 Jobs Created, 30-acre site remediation.
Area Wide Plan	5 Small batch manufacturers relocation into area	\$35,000,000	40 new jobs, near Atlanta BeltLine, greenspace
Proctor Creek	MLK, Blvd. Street Scape, façade improvement grants.	\$45,000,000	Transp. improvements green infrastructure
Memorial Drive @ Decatur St.	Small batch manufacturers, 750 multi-family housing units and new retail	\$300,000,000	Affordable housing, 50 new jobs, transportation improvements
TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT		\$530,000,000	

3. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

a. Engaging the Community

i. Community Involvement Plan (CIP): The CIP builds on existing activities and efforts. At least six presentations about the Brownfield program will be made at stakeholder and partner meetings in the Target Areas. Communities will have the opportunity to recommend/nominate sites for assessment and will have input on cleanup/redevelopment planning. Staff will work closely with the BSAC, a 50-member board with government, brownfield professionals,



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community and non-profit representatives. The BSAC includes community members from each Target Area as their input is essential in informing redevelopment plans that best fits their needs. Advisors from non-profit, government and business are necessary to insure that projects are sound, achievable and create the desired outcomes. The networks of BSAC members help us reach deeper in the community. For example, the Atlanta BeltLine referred three and Central Atlanta Progress referred one prospective property owners to the program. The BSAC meetings will be held twice a year to provide information about the program, solicit feedback and assist with disseminating program information. Staff will work with organizations such as Groundwork Atlanta and the Emerald Corridor to educate the public about brownfields and resources available for brownfield assessment and remediation. Information about the program will continue to be available on OoZD website- www.atlantaga.gov/brownfields.

ii. Communicating Progress: The City of Atlanta will communicate progress on this project through a variety of mechanisms including the Brownfields website, fact sheets and social media⁷. The City will provide updates through stories on the City's cable TV channel and will work with the Office of Communications to issue press release and promote stories about the program. Staff will provide updates at BSAC meetings and regular briefings to City Council members. The project team will reach out to the partner community organizations to provide periodic updates on the status of the assessment projects. Recipients of the Assessments will be asked to promote the Brownfield Program through their websites, social media and reports. OoZD staff will provide information about the brownfield program, the nomination process and provide updates about assessments in their neighborhood at monthly NPU meetings.

b. Partnerships with Government Agencies

i. Local/State/Tribal Environmental Authority: The Georgia EPD Land Protection Branch-Brownfield is responsible administering the Georgia Brownfield Program and the Voluntary Remediation Program as specified in the Georgia Brownfield Act. The City works closely with EPD and EPD representatives are BSAC members. Reports are sent to EPD staff, and we request State review on assessment reports and ABCAs. The Fulton County Department of Health Services is responsible for public health, and a representative is on BSAC.

ii. Other Governmental Partnerships: Strong partnerships among City Departments and other government agencies are essential to the Brownfields Program's success. The OoZD will work with the Office of Housing, Office of Sustainability, Invest Atlanta, Atlanta BeltLine Inc., Fulton County Department of Health Services, Land Bank Authority and Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA). *Office of Housing* is the lead agency for the Westside Promise Zone and will be involved with ESAs there. *MARTA* has established Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) policies, and in conjunction with the City, has made the creation of mixed-use, walkable communities a City-wide priority. The Target Areas include existing MARTA rail stations. *Mayor's Office of Sustainability* is leading the Proctor Creek Implementation Framework to identify key environmental and community development projects in Proctor Creek, including construction of a 7-mile trail. *Invest Atlanta*, the City's economic development authority, a partner in the BRLF program, administers incentives and will assist with financing redevelopment projects within TADs and BRLF loans for sites with completed ESAs, and will recruit property owners, and potential investors to these sites. The Business Development Division will identify business interested in working and investing in Target Areas. The Land

⁷ The Pew Research Center determined that 62% of adults get news on social media, thus making it an important tool.



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Bank Authority seeks to redevelop tax delinquent brownfield sites in the Target Areas. A representative from Emory's Health and Exposome Research Center is on the BSAC.

c. Partnerships with Community Organizations

i. Community Organizations Description & Role: Atlanta has a long history of working with community organizations on a wide range of initiatives. Addressing Brownfields is complex and requires strong partnerships working towards a common goal. A variety of community organizations, listed in the table below, have committed to partner on the Brownfield program.

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION and PROJECT ROLE
Atlanta Contact Point (ACP)	ACP is nonprofit organization that engages children and adults through the power of play. They are leading the effort to create the Pullman Preserve. They will provide educational materials about brownfields at the site and during events.
Groundwork Atlanta	A Brownfield redevelopment non-profit, it will identify target sites, assist with nominations, applications, be an intermediary in property transfers and coordinate volunteers as needed. The Exec Dir. and Board members are members of the BSAC.
Emerald Corridor Foundation	An environmental non-profit working to improve Proctor Creek, it will distribute information about the program, identify potential applicants and will work with them on nominations in the Proctor Creek. The Exec Director is a member of the BSAC
Life Cycle Building (LBC)	LBC, a non-profit that captures building materials from demolition and construction sites. LBC will reach out to existing and potential property owners in the AWP, will host meetings and provide educational material about Brownfields Program. The Exec Dir. is a member of the BSAC.
Atlanta BeltLine Inc. (ABI)	ABI, a redevelopment agency dedicated to building parks and trails in the Target Area and with a goal of brownfields remediation, will nominate its sites for assessments for development of greenspace and affordable housing and refer interested property owners to the program. ABI staff is a member of the BSAC.
Central Atlanta Progress /Memorial Drive Atlanta	Memorial Drive Atlanta, an organization within CAP, is working to make Memorial Drive safer, more efficient and more inviting. It works with property owners and developers and will work to identify sites for ESA. CAP is a member of the BSAC.
NPU G	NPU G is in Groundwork Atlanta. A representative in a member of the BSAC, they will reach out to property owners and identifying sites for ESA.
NPU L	NPU L is in Proctor Creek and in the Promise Zone. The NPU L chair is a member of the BSAC. NPU L will assist in identifying sites and reaching out to property owners.
787 Windsor- Ric Geyer	Developer Ric Geyer will speak about what the brownfield programs have enabled on his brownfield site.

ii. Letters of Commitment – see attachments for letters from the organizations listed above.

d. Partnerships with Workforce Development Programs

Entities with a contract with the City of Atlanta are expected to work with Atlanta's First Source Job Program operated by WorkSource Atlanta, which requires that contractors seek to fill 50% of new entry-level jobs, which arise from each project, with Atlanta city residents. The Outreach Coordinator will work with contractors to determine which candidates are from the target areas. IN the AWP, one of our partner's, the Life Cycle Building, has focus on Workforce Development and an Apprenticeship Pilot Program to execute various improvements to its warehouse facility. They provide valuable on-the-job experience for formerly unemployed individuals who have been trained through agencies such as Westside Works, Georgia Works and the Center for Working Families. In Proctor Creek, Westside Works is focused on creating employment opportunities and job training for residents. The organization offers construction training as one of the employment training opportunities. The City will also seek to work with the Georgia Department of Labor offices (north and south metro) to ensure that local residents have access to local job opportunities and will



CITY OF ATLANTA - BROWNFIELD ASSESSMENT NARRATIVE PROPOSAL

promote such jobs that become associated with brownfield assessment, cleanup planning, and remediation/redevelopment.

4. PROJECT BENEFITS

a. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Benefits

This assessment grant will continue the City's ongoing efforts to improve the health and welfare and will focus primarily on sensitive populations in Target Areas experiencing the most negative impacts of its industrial past and contaminated brownfields. The Target Areas were selected based in part on having large sensitive populations such as minorities, women, children, and the elderly. In terms of welfare benefits, brownfield redevelopment that results from this assessment grant will reduce blight; provide greenspace, and increase retail and job opportunities, all of which will have positive physical and mental health outcomes for area residents. Increased land available for parks, recreation, and trails will improve residents' quality of life by promoting recreation, exercise, and physical activity, bringing people into contact with nature, providing places for people to meet others and providing a respite. Increased confidence in the market strength of the area will entice investors and developers to move forward with projects that will reduce blight and vacancy, create jobs, and help to reduce crime and negative perceptions. Potential job creation is centered on transit stations, such as in the Pullman Preserve in the Memorial Drive/DeKalb Target Area. The City's focus on TOD and its partnership with MARTA create opportunity for the reuse of brownfields near transit to become healthy walkable, mixed-use and mixed-income communities and improved access to jobs. The Target Areas have high rates of zero-car households, so safe access to transit and trails is especially beneficial in these areas. Environmental benefits will include reduced contamination, improved water quality, and increased greenspace. Addressing the serious health and environmental issues concentrated in the Proctor Creek Target Areas will benefit the environment, public health, and safety and consequentially promote opportunities for redevelopment through the removal of related stigmas. The City will also collaborate with the Emerald Corridor Foundation to further increase greenspace. Public health benefits will result from improved water quality and access to greenspace, enabling safe, outdoor physical activity and reducing the incidence of chronic diseases such as asthma, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and obesity in communities that suffer from disproportionately high rates of these conditions. The 2016 Grady Community Health Needs Assessment recommends collaboration with key partners to promote policies and programs for increased physical activity and describes partnership with the Atlanta BeltLine as a way to increase access to safe parks, pathways, and health education. Brownfield work under this grant would enable further partnerships supporting healthy behavior.

b. Economic and Community Benefits

Priority sites in the Target Areas focus on employment and business growth. ESAs can remove the uncertainty that surrounds a site that is vacant, in poor condition and can be or appear to be contaminated. Information from ESAs and clean-up strategies will remove barriers for prospective purchasers, banks, and investors to finance brownfields redevelopment. Redevelopment will lead to new jobs, businesses, and services and an increased tax base. Proposed redevelopment plans for the Pullman Preserve includes a 5-acre farm, neighborhood center, food processing area, a 10-acre woodland, and senior village. The woodland will serve as a pollution barrier to the neighborhood from nearby rail and as a space for passive recreation. The project provides much of what the area is lacking, access to fresh foods, job training and permanent jobs as well as recreation, educational opportunities and affordable housing. Health and safety improvements and programming associated with the Pullman Preserve redevelopment



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would be especially beneficial to the adjacent elementary school. In the AWP, redevelopment of the former sealant and battery manufacturer sites would reduce blight and provide employment opportunities in an area with high housing vacancy (27.0%), low number of jobs and unemployment (22.2%, ACS 2010-2014). The battery site has residential uses on two sides, and assessment and redevelopment would address the community's concerns about possible lead contamination and negative perception from the site. In Proctor Creek, redevelopment of the sites would address residents' concerns about contamination, impacts on their property and the negative impact of living next to vacant buildings and junked cars. ESAs in this area would help implement a goal of the Hollowell Redevelopment Plan to identify vacant/underutilized properties to prepare them for redevelopment. Redevelopment of the Chattahoochee Brick site, in Groundwork Atlanta, would provide access to greenspace along the Chattahoochee River, which has limited access and opportunity for increased physical activity in an area where up to 37% of adults report having no leisure time physical activity (pg. 5). With high poverty (28.35%) and unemployment (11.5%), free outdoor recreation opportunities would be especially beneficial. Redevelopment of this site with public use was recommended in the NPU G Community Plan. The effort to identify, assess, and ultimately clean up brownfield sites throughout the Target Areas is critical. Funding through this Assessment Grant will allow environmental justice activities to continue and the most vulnerable populations to be protected.

5. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

a. Audit Findings: The City does not have any adverse audit finding relating to the administration of any grants. No adverse findings were reported with regards to grant awards/financial assistance programs, internal controls, compliance or any other matters.

b. Programmatic Capability: The City of Atlanta has extensive experience managing federal grants including several EPA Brownfields grants. This Assessment Grant will be managed by OoZD staff who will oversee day-to-day operations of the brownfield assessment work. Jessica Lavandier, Assistant Director, will be the project manager and will be responsible for preparing required legislation, drafting a scope of work, evaluating proposals, selecting and managing consultants, finalizing the CIP, evaluating nominations, reviewing assessments, writing quarterly reports, managing the grant budget, and staffing the BSCA. She manages the BRLF grant and has recently closed out the City's 2013 Brownfields Assessment Grant. She has twenty plus years of experience in planning including development of the Comprehensive Plan. She has a BA in Science and MA in City Planning. Julia Billings, Urban Planner with four years of planning experience and a Masters of Urban Planning, will be working on this grant. She has worked on federal grants, including a Strategic Highway Research Program 2 (SHRP2) Implementing Eco-Logical grant for Proctor Creek. Ms. Genet Prince, in the Finance Dept., will be responsible for all financial aspects of the project. She has worked in grant accounting, payments and fiscal reporting for over eight years. Connie Taylor, Grants Compliance Director will ensure grant compliance with Federal and local regulations. She will oversee internal reviews of the grant including reporting and grant closeout. She has 15 years of experience in grants management, including administration, and closeout. Jill Watkins, Procurement Officer for the DoP with 4 years of experience in this role, will oversee procurement activities. She will be responsible for ensuring the procurement process meets all local, state and federal procurement requirements, including that of retaining an environmental consultant to conduct all technical activities. DoP will issue a RFP to procure environmental engineering services to complete the tasks outlined in this application. Contracts will be fully consistent with new federal procurement requirements.



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c. Measuring Environmental Results: Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes

The City will track, measure and evaluate progress in achieving project outcomes, outputs and project results. The City will continue to track progress and record project results through data entry and use of the EPA ACRES database.

i. Outputs: The proposed project will seek to coordinate and to offer a minimum of six public meetings that will include partner agencies and residents from the project areas during the three-year grant period. A minimum of six BSAC meetings will be held. Once sites are selected and access is granted, the environmental consultants will perform an estimated 10 Phase I ESAs; 1 generic QAPP; 4 site specific QAPPs; 4 Phase II ESAs; and 4 reuse plans. The project team will also strive for successful management of grant activities, reporting on all activities and responsible management of the grant funds.

ii. Outcomes: The purpose of engaging with the public, creating viable reuse plans, conducting assessment and cleanup plans is to provide clean and safe properties for reuse in these at-risk communities. The number of lots and acres will be determined, but the goal is to create economic, cultural and recreational opportunities for sensitive populations. Anticipated outcomes to be measured include increased number of jobs and acres of greenspace, improved water and soil quality, and decreased blight, crime, and health problems associated with contamination.

d. Past Performance and Accomplishments

i. Currently or Has Ever Received an EPA Brownfields Grant

1. Accomplishments: The City of Atlanta started working with USEPA Assessment Grants 20 years ago and has received 3 assessment grants (33 Phase I and 20 Phase II), an Area Wide grant and a BRLF Program Grant. With the BRLF grant, four loans (\$955,000) have been made and three loans are pending. With the 2013 Assessment Grant, the City of Atlanta completed 10 Phases I and 6 Phase II ESAs, a generic QAPP, six site-specific QAPPs and 3 ABCAs. Information on the ESAs on these sites is reflected in ACRES. Since these ESAs were completed in the last 12 months, the redevelopment/reuse of these sites is just beginning and leveraged investments and number of jobs have not been calculated but show promise. For example, a the gas station will be redeveloped into a park and access for the Atlanta BeltLine; a car repair shop will house a non-profit that works with neighborhood kids to fix and donate bicycles; and an industrial building will house a building material reuse center non-profit. Atlanta and its partners have been able to leverage millions of dollars in public and private funds for remediation.

2. Compliance with Grant Requirements: The City has complied with work plans, schedule and terms and conditions for each grant. Quarterly reports and grant deliverables were prepared and submitted to EPA and required information was entered into EPA's ACRES database on-time. The table below has information on three closed grants. The FY 13 Assessment Grant activities came to close in September 2016 and final ACRES reports are pending.

Closed Brownfield Grants				
Type	Original	Year	Funds Remaining	Explanation & Accomplishments
Assessment	\$400,000	2013	\$1,144	10 Phase I, 6 Phase II, 2 expanded Phase II and 3 ABCAs.
Assessment	\$400,000	2010	\$18,000	\$17,999 not expended. Accomplishments: 12 Phase Is (plus 14 preliminary Phase I in AWP) and 7 Phase IIs
Assessment	\$400,000	2005	\$62,751	Funds for personnel (\$20,000) supplies (\$14,677) and contractual (\$28, 074) were not expended due to pricing and negotiation. Accomplishments 11 Phase Is and 7 Phase IIs

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 1. Type of Submission:**

- ☐ Preapplication
☒ Application
☐ Changed/Corrected Application

*** 2. Type of Application:**

- ☒ New
☐ Continuation
☐ Revision

*** If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):**

*** Other (Specify):**

*** 3. Date Received:**

12/22/2016

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

*** a. Legal Name:**

City of Atlanta

*** b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):**

58-6000511

*** c. Organizational DUNS:**

0653725000000

d. Address:

*** Street1:**

55 Trinity Avenue

Street2:

*** City:**

Atlanta

County/Parish:

*** State:**

GA: Georgia

Province:

*** Country:**

USA: UNITED STATES

*** Zip / Postal Code:**

30303-3700

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Planning & Community Deve

Division Name:

Office of Zoning & Development

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

*** First Name:**

Jessica

Middle Name:

*** Last Name:**

Lavandier

Suffix:

Title:

Assistant Director

Organizational Affiliation:

Land Use Division

*** Telephone Number:**

404-865-8522

Fax Number:

*** Email:**

jlavandier@atlantaga.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

* 10. Name of Federal Agency:

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-16-08

* Title:

FY17 Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants

13. Competition Identification Number:

NONE

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

City of Atlanta Community Wide Brownfields Assessment FY17

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**16. Congressional Districts Of:*** a. Applicant * b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:* a. Start Date: * b. End Date: **18. Estimated Funding (\$):**

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="300,000.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="300,000.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- ☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- ☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- ☒ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title: * Telephone Number: Fax Number: * Email: * Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed: